

U.S. Was Warned About Attack 3 Days Before Beirut Explosion

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three days before a bomb explosion killed soldiers and sailors in Beirut, intelligence agencies warned that U.S. forces in Lebanon would probably be the target of a terrorist attack, according to Reagan administration officials.

The intelligence report specified that the group apparently planning an attack was a militant pro-Israeli Shiite Muslim group in Lebanon known as the Islamic Amal and the Party of God, the officials said Tuesday.

After the attack Oct. 23, which destroyed the U.S. Marine Corps headquarters at the Beirut airport, U.S. and French intelligence officials said the group appeared to have been involved.

The number of U.S. deaths from the bombing is uncertain. General Paul X. Kelley, the commander of the Marine Corps, said the toll was 239, and spokesmen for the Defense Department and the Marine Corps said 229. A Marine spokesman in Beirut said it was at least 230.

A second bomb attack the same day blew up the headquarters of French forces in Beirut, killing 58 paratroopers.

In a related development, Lane Bonner, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said a team of explosives experts from the bureau had been sent to Beirut to help determine who was responsible for the attack.

Mr. Bonner said debris would be brought to Washington for analysis to determine whether the bomb

would be linked to explosive devices used in other attacks in Lebanon.

The intelligence warning did not predict the exact time, type or target of an attack, according to the officials, but nevertheless stood out from the flow of vague rumors and intelligence about terrorist activities in Lebanon. It was published in a classified intelligence bulletin Oct. 20, the officials said.

"It was a heads-up, a clear, prominent warning," an official who read the report said. He said, however, that precise warnings had appeared in intelligence reports earlier in the year.

The officials said the report appeared in the National Intelligence Digest, a summary of intelligence information prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and distributed daily to 200 senior government officials, including Marine Corps officers and U.S. military commanders in Europe who have specific command over the marine units in Lebanon.

The adequacy of security procedures and the quality of intelligence before the bombing have become major issues in the aftermath of the bombing. Last week, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered the creation of a board of inquiry to examine the circumstances surrounding the bombing. Intelligence committees in the Senate and the House are investigating the performance of intelligence agencies.

General Kelley did not see or know of the Oct. 20 intelligence report, according to a Marine spokesman, Colonel James L. McManaway. He said General Kelley, who returned to Washington Oct. 19 after an eight-day trip to Europe and the Middle East, worked at his living quarters in Washington on Oct. 20 and did not see the digest because rules governing the handling of the highly classified document stipulate that it not be taken out of Marine headquarters offices in Virginia.

Colonel McManaway said he did not know what the Marines did with the specific intelligence report Oct. 20, but he said that in general "our commanders in Beirut get exactly the same information we see here." He said the Oct. 20 report did not contain the kind of precise information that could have helped the Marines defend against the bombing.

"For all we knew, the threat mentioned might have involved an



France Commemorates Troops Killed in Beirut Blast

The mother of a French soldier killed in the Oct. 23 bombing attack in Beirut was comforted Wednesday as paratroopers carried the coffin of 58 French victims from a memorial ceremony in Paris. At least 222 Americans in the multinational peacekeeping force died in a similar attack.

Sources Say U.S. Will Deploy Missiles At Navy Base Until Italian Site Is Ready

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cruise missiles will be flown next month into a U.S. Navy air station at Sigonella, Sicily, where they will be "temporarily deployed" until their permanent base in Sicily is ready, according to U.S. and Italian sources.

This interim step is being undertaken, sources said, so that the initial deployment of U.S. missiles in Italy will technically take place simultaneously with those in Britain and West Germany, as promised by NATO in 1979.

In fact, the first 16 Italian-based ground-based cruise missiles are not expected to become operational at their permanent base at Comiso until March, according to Pentagon and Italian diplomatic sources.

Barring a breakthrough at the Geneva arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the first 16 cruise missiles in Britain will be operational as scheduled at the U.S. air base in Greenham Common by the end of December, according to British Embassy officials.

Last week, Joseph Luns, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said the first Pershing-2 missiles would arrive in West Germany until after Nov. 22, the date on which the parliament in Bonn votes on deployment.

Pentagon and West German officials have said publicly that the first Pershing-2 missiles scheduled to be operational in December would be on time. But there was some talk at last week's meeting of NATO defense ministers in Canada, according to diplomats there, that not all the West German Pershing-2s would be combat-ready as planned.

With political opposition to deployment of the U.S. missiles rising in Europe as the December operational date approaches, sources say that NATO officials believe that it would be easier if there did not

appear to be a delay with the Italian or West German missiles.

The Soviet Union has been threatening to put new nuclear missiles of its own in Eastern Europe if the NATO deployment occurs. The new U.S. missiles would be able to hit targets in Russia within 10 minutes.

Thus it became important, sources said, that the three countries be seen as moving together on deployment in December.

For almost two years, Pentagon officials have said privately that the Italian base for the missiles would not be ready in December.

The former World War II landing strip at Comiso, in central Sicily, requires more construction of facilities than the missile bases in the other countries. The plan had thus been for the initial Italian deployments to be several months later. But when that fact was published two years ago, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who then was the U.S. secretary of state, denied it and maintained that all the deployments would take place in December.

On Oct. 21, however, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said deployment at Comiso would be "in the spring" and that had always been the plan.

Altogether, Italy is scheduled to receive 112 cruise missiles during the next three years.

The overall NATO deployment plan, agreed to in December 1979, calls for the United States to put 108 Pershing-2s in West Germany and 464 cruise missiles in Britain, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

U.S. Gets More Equipment
Three U.S. Air Force transports landed Wednesday amid tight security at the U.S. air base at Greenham Common with "sensitive equipment" for the cruise missiles. The Associated Press reported from London, quoting the Defense Ministry.

Altogether, four transports have arrived since Tuesday. There was a handful of demonstrators outside the main gate when Wednesday's planes flew in.

Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, said the transports were believed to contain missile launchers. A Defense Ministry official said only that "sensitive equipment" was arriving.

Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said in a television interview Tuesday night that troops might use firearms if demonstrators entered the most heavily guarded areas of the base.

"It is my duty to make it clear that there are extreme circumstances where people could be at risk," he warned.

Grenada Expels Cubans; U.S. Acts To Shut Embassy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. armed forces have surrounded the Cuban Embassy in Grenada in cooperation with the order of the governor general of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, that the embassy be closed and its personnel be sent back to Cuba.

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, announced the action and also said Wednesday that 57 Cubans wounded in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last week were being returned to Cuba by air along with eight women and three children from the embassy.

A U.S. Army cargo plane Wednesday flew 57 wounded Cuban prisoners from Grenada to Barbados, where they were transferred to an International Red Cross jet that left for Havana.

The Cubans boarded a C-130 transport plane at the Point Salines airport, which they had been helping to build before the invasion.

The embassy has been cordoned off by U.S. personnel, consistent with the governor general's action. Mr. Scoon said, "and in consultation with him for the security of embassy personnel pending their return to Cuba."

Lack of documentation on Grenada has raised doubts on U.S. credibility. Page 4.

He said that Sir Paul also had made similar requests that Soviet and Libyan embassy personnel leave the island, but he said he had no information that U.S. forces had surrounded those embassies.

Mr. Scoon refused to speculate on whether U.S. forces might be used to enforce Sir Paul's eviction order against the Cubans.

The Cuban, Soviet and Libyan diplomats were ordered Tuesday to leave, but an official in Havana said Cuba's delegation would remain until the Cubans captured during the invasion were evacuated.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon of Cuba said the expulsion order from Sir Paul "will only be carried out by force and by U.S. troops."

Mr. Alarcon also said two Cuban diplomats were arrested. Cuba, he said, "will make the government of the United States totally responsible for anything that might occur to the Cuban diplomatic personnel and the embassy of Cuba in Grenada."

Officials of the Soviet Union and Libya have not publicly commented on the order.

Mr. Scoon said the Red Cross was making separate arrangements for the return of the Cuban dead, adding that he did not know how many Cubans had been killed.

As for the personnel still inside Cuba's Embassy, Mr. Scoon said the United States had offered free passage through U.S. lines and exit from Grenada for any Cubans who wished to leave. But so far, he said, none but the wounded and the women and children who left had agreed to go.

Mr. Scoon also said the U.S. was working on arrangements to get about 600 Cubans captured in the fighting back in Cuba.

"Our first priority was to deal with the question of the wounded," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



NO PASSAGE — Sulaiman Franjeh, former president of Lebanon, being urged through a metal detector Wednesday at the reconciliation talks in Geneva. Mr. Franjeh refused to pass through and left the meeting in anger. Page 2.

Funds for a U.S.-Jordanian Force Cut From Military Budget by Senate Panel

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee has eliminated from the 1984 military budget a proposal for a Middle East strike force that the Reagan administration had envisioned as a joint effort of the United States and Jordan.

Committee members emerging from a closed session Tuesday night said Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who had sponsored the \$220-million classified project at the request of the White House, agreed to withdraw the proposal because of vigorous objections by other senators.

The House, meanwhile, voted again to move ahead with production of the MX missile, but did so by just nine votes, 217-208, the closest call yet for the weapon. Voting on the military appropriations bill for 1984, the House also defeated an effort to limit production of the B-1 bomber.

The strike force with Jordan had been included in a classified portion of the Senate version of the military appropriations.

Opponents of the idea challenged the plan on substantive grounds, arguing that it could only be an unsettling addition to an already volatile region, and on the procedural point that such a major operation should not be launched secretly.

For the immediate future, the committee action means the Jordanian strike force is going nowhere in Congress. The House and Senate are scheduled to finish work this week on the military spending bill, the appropriate vehicle for funding the strike force, but neither chamber's version of the bill includes money for the project.

Senators declined to be quoted about specifics of Tuesday's committee action because the U.S.-Jordanian force remains a military secret even though it has been widely discussed in the media here and in the Middle East.

Trudeau Plans Emirates Visit

United Press International
ABU DHABI — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada is to visit the United Arab Emirates Nov. 30, the official Emirates News Agency said Wednesday. Mr. Trudeau's talks were expected to deal with promoting bilateral relations.

Senator Stevens said: "There was a \$220-million classified program that I had placed in the bill at the administration's request. After hearing what the other senators had to say, I agreed to withdraw that program from the bill."

He would not identify the program. Other committee officials said the U.S.-Jordanian strike force was the only \$220-million classified program — in fact, the only program — scheduled for discussion Tuesday.

The Pentagon has been thinking about arming a quick-reaction force of Jordanians for about four years, but the idea has gained momentum under the Reagan administration.

Israel, which was informed of the plan, has expressed reservations, but State Department officials indicated that they expected to win Israeli approval.

The MX vote occurred as the House slogged through amendments to the military spending bill, which calls for a revised \$250 billion for items ranging from food, clothing, pay and allowances for military personnel, to ships, planes, tanks and rockets.

Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, a New York Democrat, who introduced an amendment to kill spending for MX production, said: "In the MX, we are developing a multiwarhead missile in a most vulnerable mode. What does that mean? It means you're not going to leave it there in its vulnerable place, you're going to shoot it in a first strike and start a war."

But Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, replied that the new missile is "fundamental to modernization of our strategic forces."

The House has voted three times this year on the MX. On the first, the missile was approved by 53 votes. On formal authorization this summer, it passed by 13 votes.

On the B-1 bomber, opponents sought unsuccessfully to limit the funding to one year. The House has agreed to \$20 billion for production of 100 such bombers. Production of the first bomber began last year; seven others are now in production, and 10 more are scheduled for next year.

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Soviet States Readiness For Anti-War Discussion

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union has said in a message transmitted to two American physicians through the Soviet Embassy, that his government is "prepared for radical solutions" in negotiations with the United States to lessen the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet statement came Tuesday, one day after a statement by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam that despite the chill in East-West relations, "the Soviets have said to us and to others in private that they do not want a confrontation."

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bassador in Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, two weeks ago, but the State Department officials declined to identify a specific contact as the source of Mr. Dam's statement in an address Monday in Chicago.

Mr. Dam also said in his address, "We are now in a period of uncertainty as to the immediate future of U.S.-Soviet relations."

The second-ranking State Department official said "extensive discussions" this year involving the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz had yielded some "modest but nonetheless encouraging developments."

These developments, however, were interrupted by the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines passenger jet Sept. 1 and the

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Japanese on Tiny Island Endure an Angry Volcano

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

AKO, Japan — It had rained overnight, and after the water hit the still-hot lava, broad waves of steam wrapped part of Miyake Island in blue-gray gauze.

The smell of sulfur rose, too, but an old woman said that only a visitor would notice. The odor was worse a few days ago, she said. Along the roads rose giant hills of black ash, gifts from the island's volcano, Oyama, which has erupted three times in the last four decades.

If ash and porous rock were marketable, Miyake Island, 110 miles (180 kilometers) south of Tokyo in the Pacific Ocean, would be in the midst of a boom. Instead, the 4,300 residents might as well adopt the shovel as their symbol.

For the last few weeks they have done little but dig out from under Oyama's latest outburst, a spectacular eruption on Oct. 3 that sent lava pouring out of 17 craters and shot pillars of black smoke 33,000 feet (10,000 meters) into the air.

The lava ran in a quarter-mile-wide swath down the mountainside and then spread like outstretched fingers, enveloping the village of Ako in Miyake's southwest corner.

Actually, villagers say, it could have been worse. An eruption in 1940 killed 11 persons, and another one in 1962 injured several dozen.

This time, thanks to an efficient evacuation plan, the 1,336 villagers escaped without harm, but 400 houses were buried under as much as 100 feet of molten basalt that reached temperatures of 1,100 degrees centigrade (2,000 Fahrenheit). Some people left empty-handed. Others carried nothing



Rock from the eruption of the Oyama volcano blocks a road on Miyake Island, Japan.

more than what could be held in a large kerchief known as a furushiki.

Most live now in barrackslike shelters set up elsewhere on the island, waiting for prefabricated houses to be ready for them in late November. But they have no doubts about their plans after that: Once the tons of lava cool, they will build permanent homes—or what passes here for permanence—right next to the houses that were buried.

It never occurred to Shuichi Kamakawa to do anything else. Ako has been the family home for generations.

"Here, you can find jobs and make a living according to your own abilities," said Mr. Kamakawa, who ran a guest house. "You're in control of your own life."

Of course, he agreed, Oyama also exerts some control. But then

he shrugged and muttered a phrase heard often on the island: "Shikata ga nai."—"There is nothing we can do about it."

This urge to return to a scene of probably recurring disaster is more than just a phenomenon familiar in, for instance, Southern California, where cliff dwellers watch heavy rains wash their houses down

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Broad Charges, Lack of Documentation on Grenada Raise Doubts on U.S. Credibility

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials acknowledge that, in their effort to rally public support for the invasion of Grenada, they may have damaged the government's credibility by making sweeping charges about Soviet and Cuban influence on the island without so far providing detailed evidence.

Because the administration has not made available documents, a catalog of Soviet weapons found in Grenada or other intelligence information that officials say supports their charges, questions have arisen about the administration's statement that the invasion was necessary to prevent a Cuban occupation of Grenada. Similar doubts have been raised about the government's statement that the invasion was required to prevent leftist forces from holding U.S. citizens hostage.

Acknowledging that such questions are being raised with greater frequency in Congress and in media coverage of the invasion, administration officials said Monday that they were urging the Defense Department and Central Intelligence

Agency to make public documents and other information that would show the extent of the Soviet and Cuban role in Grenada.

State Department officials said Monday that U.S. forces had found secret treaties under which Grenadian armed forces would be trained in the Soviet Union and Cuban troops would be integrated into the island's military units.

John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said the treaties also provided for

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the shipment of arms directly from other nations, presumably the Soviet Union and its allies, to Grenada without passing through Cuba.

However, as with previous descriptions of secret Cuban military papers found in Grenada, the Reagan administration did not make the documents public. Mr. Hughes said they may be released soon, after consultation with the Grenadian authorities.

Administration officials said that in general the processing of the information was slow and

that new material arrived every day from Grenada.

"I keep telling people to reserve judgment until all the information is in and we can present it to the Congress and public," a senior Defense Department official said.

He added, "No one here doubts for a second that our official statements about Cuba's intentions will withstand public scrutiny, but more and more attention is being focused on our credibility rather than on the basic issue of Soviet and Cuban activities."

Officials said the problem had been compounded by the administration's decision to bar reporters from traveling to Grenada during the first two days of the invasion, the continuing restrictions on coverage and almost daily fluctuations in administration estimates of the number of Cuban troops in Grenada.

When the invasion began Oct. 25, administration officials said they believed there were 500 to 600 Cubans in Grenada, 350 of whom were construction workers. Later in the week, the estimate was raised to 1,000, then increased to 1,100, with most described as combat forces. On

Sunday, officials said the actual number of Cubans appeared to be closer to 800. Defense Department officials said the changes were the result of confusion on Grenada.

The credibility problem was underscored by the announcement Monday that President Ronald Reagan's deputy press secretary for foreign affairs, Las Janka, had resigned Friday, citing damage to his personal credibility as a result of the administration's handling of the Grenada invasion.

"Circumstances surrounding this week's events in the Caribbean have damaged, perhaps irreparably, that credibility," Mr. Janka said, referring to his own reputation in a letter to the president dated Oct. 28.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, denied Monday that the administration had a credibility problem, saying that in combat situations it was difficult to have the facts in hand in a timely fashion.

As pressure has mounted in Congress and the media for the release of evidence supporting the administration's assertions, Mr. Speakes and other officials have said that analysis of the

information has not been completed. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, for example, said Sunday, "It takes a little while to go through all those weapons and all those documents."

Contending that "a treasure trove of documents" was found in Grenada by invading forces, Mr. Dam said the papers were being analyzed "because we don't want to misrepresent what they show."

Last week, however, when the administration first cited the Soviet and Cuban role in Grenada as a justification for the invasion, few officials indicated that the assertion was based on a partial analysis of intelligence information. Mr. Reagan, in a speech last Thursday, said flatly that Grenada was a "Soviet-Cuban colony being readied" to export terrorism. He said the U.S.-led invasion had prevented a planned "Cuban occupation of the island."

In subsequent days, administration officials said Mr. Reagan's conclusions were supported by a number of discoveries in Grenada, including large stockpiles of Soviet and Cuban arms, secret documents showing that Cuba planned to

send hundreds of additional troops to Grenada in the near future, and 18,000 military uniforms that were kept in storage, presumably to be used to outfit pro-Soviet forces in the Western Hemisphere.

Some of the conclusions have been challenged by members of Congress. Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said after a briefing on Grenada last week that information coming from the island about Soviet and Cuban activities was too limited for them to form broad judgments.

Reporters who visited several warehouses that the administration said were filled with Soviet and Cuban weapons found there were significant stockpiles of Soviet arms but also large quantities of antiquated guns.

A senior Defense Department official said Monday that the Pentagon was preparing a list of all the Soviet and Cuban arms found in Grenada and would make it public as soon as possible.

"I wouldn't predict when that will be," he added.

Cuban 'Death Threats' Being Checked by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is checking into intelligence reports of "death threats" emanating from Cuba against Americans in Latin America and elsewhere in retaliation for the invasion of Grenada, State Department officials said.

The officials said Tuesday that they had warned Cuba that it viewed such reports with "the gravest concern."

The reports were based, officials said, on intercepted messages in Cuba that have implied that it may have ordered terrorist acts against Americans because of Grenada. There already have been bomb explosions, which caused no injuries, in Bolivia, Colombia and Puerto Rico, but no official has asserted that these were the work of Cuban agents.

In response to the reports, however, messages have gone to U.S. embassies and other installations ordering the utmost security to be observed, the officials said. They said diplomatic messages have also been sent to Cuba warning of U.S. concern.

At the State Department, John Hughes, the spokesman, discussed the concern. "There are some reports that there are death threats against Americans in Latin America and elsewhere that emanate from Cuba."

"This is a subject of grave concern to the United States," he said. "We are obliged to take reports of possible terrorist activity very seriously indeed, especially under current circumstances, and we do."

Mr. Hughes said: "We are not going to get into communications we may or may not have had with the Cubans and we are not going to speculate on what actions would be taken. But obviously, Cuban instigation of terrorist actions against U.S. targets, if proven, would be a very serious development."

Mr. Hughes and other officials declined to be specific about the contents of the intelligence reports. This led to considerable questioning at the State Department by re-

porters who questioned whether the "death threats" were genuine.

There has been tension between reporters and spokesmen for several days, ever since President Ronald Reagan and other officials began talking of captured documents and other intelligence information suggesting Soviet and Cuban plans to turn Grenada into a Communist "base" in the Caribbean.

So far, no documents have been made public, although Mr. Hughes has promised some would be soon. One official said the new intelligence reports were not interceptions of clear-cut instructions to agents, but conversations suggesting that orders had gone out to take steps against the Americans in the wake of the attack on Grenada.

In another development, a White House official acknowledged that the Reagan administration, in its efforts to preserve secrecy for the Grenada operation, may have made a mistake in not consulting earlier with Britain and in not consulting other allied nations.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has criticized the invasion and said it had been informed only at the last moment, and had counseled against it. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, has asserted that he was misled by Washington into thinking that the United States would not invade.

Administration officials have been saying that while they have received virtually no public support outside the Caribbean for the invasion, some allied leaders privately have indicated their backing for the move.

With the deployment of new U.S. missiles about to start in Britain, Italy and West Germany, the allied governments have lost an important argument, that the Soviet Union is the only major power threatening to use force. The Grenada action has helped the critics in Europe who argue that Moscow and Washington should be regarded in the same way.

But there has been no sign, officials said, of any wavering since the invasion by the three countries that will start deploying the missiles.



Cuban prisoners, guarded by a U.S. soldier, carry water up a hill near their prison compound on Grenada. The U.S. and Cuba are still negotiating the return of Cubans who were taken prisoner in last week's U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island.

U.S. Sale of High Technology to China Is Delayed as Beijing Balks at Terms

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Plans by the United States to sell China more advanced technology have been delayed by China's unwillingness to guarantee how that technology would be used, U.S. businessmen here said Wednesday.

Beijing has balked at Washington's terms, which prohibit the transfer of sensitive technology to such countries as North Korea and require periodic inspections to ensure that sophisticated equipment is being used for the civilian purposes for which it was sold.

The Reagan administration, which in a major attempt to improve Chinese-U.S. relations offered six months ago to ease the restrictions on the sale of high technology to China, is dismayed by the long deadlock, according to U.S. businessmen, and feels betrayed by China's efforts to change the terms.

The focus of the dispute is a required exchange of letters between China and the United States confirming the conditions that will govern U.S. exports of advanced technology. Without guarantees from China the liberalization cannot go into full effect.

Although China says it is still reviewing the United States' conditions and is continuing to request "clarifications," U.S. officials in Beijing said they remained convinced that the United States would receive the necessary assurances before long.

Beijing, however, sees serious questions of Chinese sovereignty at issue. China opposes "out of principle" any agreement for on-site inspection, Chinese sources said. It believes that, having purchased advanced know-how or equipment, it ought to be able to refine, develop and sell products stemming from it without further permission from the United States.

China is also pressing hard, businessmen said, to get a full exemption from the review procedures of Cocom, the West's export coordinating committee set up by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan to monitor sales to Communist countries.

Even under the new U.S. export regulations, which will become the basic guidelines among the Western allies, China's purchases will continue to be scrutinized by Cocom, and Beijing is demanding a full exemption as a "friendly, non-

aligned country," according to businessmen.

In their discussions with Chinese officials, Reagan administration representatives have stressed that the U.S. conditions are no more stringent in practice than those written into contracts with U.S. companies in the past five years.

The fact that they will now be confirmed by an official government guarantee appears to matter a great deal to Beijing, however, and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade are understood to be insisting that the other sign the agreement if it must be signed.

Originally, the Reagan administration expected to have a firm agreement with China by Sept. 15 so that the new guidelines could go into effect then.

The liberalization would do two things primarily. First, the levels of technology China may buy would be raised significantly; the areas affected would include computers, microcircuits, instruments with built-in microcomputers and equipment to manufacture semiconductors. Second, the procedures for licensing such exports would be greatly simplified.

FAA, in Report on Republic Airlines, Finds Sloppy Discipline Among Pilots

By Douglas B. Weaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A special Federal Aviation Administration investigation team, formed in June after two in-flight emergencies on Republic Airlines, discovered "a pattern among Republic crews of sloppy discipline, poor coordination and 'near total noncompliance' with flight planning procedures, according to the team's report.

By all accounts, Republic acted quickly to correct those major safety problems, but the findings underline the broader question of why day-to-day FAA surveillance did not discover them.

There has been growing concern among some aviation experts that Reagan administration cuts in FAA inspector ranks are a threat to the industry's safety record.

The concern is heightened by the fact that new airlines are being started up and old ones are being buffeted by financial turbulence in the competitive shakeout after deregulation of the industry.

In April, a Republic flight from Minneapolis to Phoenix, Arizona, carrying 145 persons, lost power in both engines and descended perilously close to mountain peaks before the crew restarted the engines and landed in Las Vegas. The fuel feed had not been switched from one tank to another, something that should have been done before the first tank ran dry.

In May, a Republic jetliner from Fresno, California, to Phoenix with 86 persons aboard lost one engine and almost ran out of fuel before the crew made an emergency landing at a U.S. Air Force base.

The fuel-planning incidents that caused the inquiry "were not isolated events," the FAA found, according to a report obtained by The Washington Post under the Freedom of Information Act. "Investigation and interviews determined that there were several other incidents" concerning fuel problems that were caught before they became emergencies, the report said.

Because of the investigation, Republic has made major changes in management structure, in flight manuals and in crew training programs, according to PAA and Republic officials.

"I have taken the actions I think need to be taken to make sure there is not a repetition of this," said Republic's president, Dan May. George W. MacArthur, flight

standards manager for the FAA's Great Lakes Region, which is responsible for Minneapolis-based Republic, initiated the investigation after the second incident.

The FAA recommended 21 points to Republic, he said, and all but one, which was unrelated to in-flight safety, have been met.

Although Republic remains under "continuing special surveillance," Mr. MacArthur said he was "very definitely" satisfied that Republic now has a safe operation.

Republic is a child of deregulation, approved by Congress in 1978. The law made mergers easy, and Republic was created July 1, 1979, when Southern Airlines was merged into North Central. In October 1980, Republic purchased Hughes Aircraft.

Thus, in less than a year, three small regional airlines with different crew training histories, different management philosophies and different flight procedures were joined to become the nation's ninth largest airline.

Republic is now a coast-to-coast operation serving 150 cities and making about 2,800 takeoffs and landings a day.

"We had a very good safety record and our general procedure had been to treat pilots as professionals and expect them to perform well, and they did," said Mr. May, who came from North Central. "The FAA came to the same conclusion. 'The overriding observation within the operations area,' its report said, 'was the failure of the check-airman program to ensure that the highest professional standards are adhered to.'"

Check airman are airline employees delegated by the FAA to certify that pilots and co-pilots are properly trained and retrained. Much of FAA's safety regulation, in the operation of airlines and manufacture of planes, is by delegation to company employees.

FAA inspectors watch over airlines primarily through spot checks of paperwork and flights. In 1980, the agency was authorized to have 640 airline inspectors; in the 1983 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, the authorized number was 534, and the actual number employed in those jobs was 451.

The report about Republic's operation is an unusually strong document for FAA writers. Its descriptions of problems include the following:

"The majority of crews drew an imaginary line down the center

of the cockpit, and each pilot operated his side as he wished."

• Checklists, a key to safe aircraft operation, were completed from memory and in some cases, "checklist steps were read but, in fact, not accomplished."

• Six crews encountered weather problems with FAA inspectors on board. "When asked the criteria for using anti-ice, only one crew replied correctly."

The inspectors found that conserving fuel — a major cost factor in airline operations — had become of great concern to flight crews.

FAA inspectors said that, on most flights they observed, the Republic crews used a fuel-saving technique in approaching airports instead of the "stabilized approach" that safety experts recommend.

U.S. Ambassador To U.K. Defends 'Laid-Back' Style

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. ambassador, John J. Louis Jr., who was withdrawn from Britain by President Ronald Reagan after two years and dubbed the "Invisible man" by the British press, defended Wednesday what he called his "laid-back" style in the diplomatic post.

"I think my style has been one of being a bit laid-back," said Mr. Louis, 58, in a British Broadcasting Corp. interview. "And I think that's the kind of style a U.S. ambassador here has more or less always tried to portray. We don't push ourselves forward in the society and try to do our serious negotiations and serious relations with your government on a low profile."

His scheduled Nov. 7 departure has been called his resignation by the Reagan administration. Mr. Louis has made it clear that he is leaving against his will, however. He said last month that he was "disappointed" at the prospect of leaving Britain.

Mr. Louis's role on substantive matters has been limited, and he was criticized on both sides of the Atlantic for failing to return from a vacation until 10 days after the start of the Falkland Islands crisis.

He is to be succeeded by the current ambassador to Belgium, Charles H. Price.

Victim of AIDS in U.S. Linked to Blood Product

By Ronald Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A California blood product company has withdrawn 16 lots of a blood clotting factor used by hemophiliacs after it was discovered that it contained plasma drawn from a blood donor in Texas who died last month of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, an official of the Food and Drug Administration said.

The disorder, which destroys the body's immune system, leaving victims prey to a variety of fatal illnesses, is mostly confined to homosexuals and intravenous drug users.

Dr. Dennis Donohue, director of the division of blood products in the Office of Biologics, said Tuesday that the donor gave blood plasma at least 50 times in 11 months to a commercial blood center in Austin, Texas. The withdrawal involved about 64,000 doses, or 2 to 3 percent of the U.S. supply.

Dr. Donohue, speaking at a Manhattan news conference ngra-

nized by the American Association of Blood Banks, said the man had "died" when asked by the center if he belonged to any of the high-risk groups that have been primarily identified with AIDS.

Hemophiliacs regularly require blood clotting factors derived from blood plasma to prevent uncontrolled bleeding. Commercial donors can give the material repeatedly because their red blood cells are returned to their body after the plasma is extracted.

According to the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, there have been 2,577 cases of AIDS, and 1,072 deaths thus far. Nearly half of the cases have been reported in New York City.

There have been 16 cases reported thus far in which hemophiliacs have acquired the disorder. However, Dr. Donohue said the possibility of transmitting AIDS to hemophiliacs through blood plasma products "is almost vanishingly low." Other experts said the odds were one in a million.

In August, the American Red Cross made a similar withdrawal of a blood-clotting compound after a donor died of AIDS.

Soviet Also Fears Nuclear Ice Age

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet scientists have said at a scientific conference that studies they have made show that nuclear war would cause a global climatic catastrophe.

U.S. scientists described this week a "nuclear winter" that could occur after a nuclear attack. Temperatures over the land in the Northern Hemisphere would drop sharply, as much as 90 percent of the sun's light would be cut off for a month or more by smoke and dust, and conditions would not return to normal for a year or more.

The Russians, attending a conference on the long-term consequences of nuclear war, presented papers Tuesday reaching much the same conclusions as the Americans.

U.S. Agrees to Join Talks On Poland's Debt to West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed to renegotiate part of Poland's official foreign debt to the West, a White House statement said Wednesday.

The statement said Mr. Reagan, in a "measured step" to encourage national reconciliation in Poland, had agreed that the United States would join other Western countries in talks on rescheduling \$465 million, mostly in overdue interest payments, owed by the Warsaw government.

Earlier, in Warsaw, a government official said Poland's leaders would welcome the lifting of U.S. sanctions imposed after the 1981 military crackdown.

"We have said all along we want our relations with the United States to return to normal," said a Polish official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified by name. "But there have been so many peace feelers so far that we will have no comment until the Americans actually take the step."

White House officials had said Tuesday that President Reagan soon would allow resumption of negotiations to reschedule the more than \$16 billion that Poland owes Western governments.

Formal talks on rescheduling Poland's debts to Western countries could resume within days after an U.S. move to ease sanctions. Jerry Malce, Poland's chief debt negotiator, said Wednesday. Mr. Malce said the Club of Paris, a group of 15 Western creditor governments, was expected to meet within days to discuss rescheduling \$4.5 billion in government-to-government debts falling due this year and last.

Talks on these debts were frozen by Western governments in January 1982. The U.S. officials also said Tuesday they would allow Poland to

begin talks on fishing again in U.S. waters, but that Polish fishermen would not be allowed to travel there until Warsaw improves its human-rights policies.

The sanctions against Poland were imposed after martial law was declared in December 1981. Martial law technically was lifted in July, but many political restrictions were continued.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Tuesday an offer by Warsaw to allow 11 leaders and advisers of the outlawed Solidarity labor federation to emigrate rather than face trial on sedition charges. So far, none of the 11 has accepted the offer.

A Polish official, meanwhile, confirmed that an amnesty under which underground Solidarity activists may surrender without fear of prosecution had expired at midnight Monday, as planned. But Poland's parliament, the Sejm, is to meet early this month to consider an appeal by a semi-official political movement, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to extend the amnesty.

In a separate development, Lech Walesa's parish priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said Wednesday he had been summoned by state prosecutors to face formal charges of abuse of religious freedom.

Father Jankowski, 48, said Wednesday he had been summoned to appear before prosecutors in Crakow this month to be formally charged with abuse of religious freedom. The priest, who has spoken out for the banned Solidarity labor federation in his sermons, could face up to 10 years in prison if he is indicted and convicted of abusing religious freedom. (Reuters, AP)



A woman in a Turkish village grieves before the bodies of her children, who were killed in Sunday's earthquake.

Search for Quake Victims in Turkey Nears End; Official Death Toll Is 1,239

Reuters

ERZURUM, Turkey — The search for people still trapped in ruins after Sunday's earthquake in Turkey neared an end Wednesday as the official death toll rose to 1,239. About 500 people were injured in the tremor, many seriously, and relief workers said more than 20,000 survivors faced a bitter winter without homes or livestock. Rescue officials said that most of the re-

mains of about 50 villages had been searched and that they hoped to complete work quickly in the remaining affected settlements.

Six more bodies were found Wednesday in the wreckage of the mostly mud-built houses, officials said. Swiss mountain rescue dogs were helping to identify buildings with bodies still buried in them, and officials said the death toll could still rise. The earthquake struck while thousands of people were asleep.

Relief operations are concentrated on getting enough tents, blankets, portable buildings and food to the survivors to prevent deaths from exposure and the outbreak of epidemics.

Planeloads of supplies have already arrived in Erzurum, the rescue headquarters, from Britain, Denmark, Jordan, Bulgaria and Switzerland. A plane from West Germany flew into Ankara.

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SCIENCE

Rush of New Uses of Plastics Dims Future of Glass, Metal

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The revolution in plastics has moved out of the laboratory and into the marketplace — and, according to chemists and entrepreneurs, for many products the days of glass and metal are numbered.

Chemists can now rearrange the loops and chains of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in plastics not only to make them lighter, cheaper and better protectors of perishables, but to give them extraordinary properties as well. They can be made to conduct electricity, or to have the strength of steel.

For consumers, the first rumblings of the revolution can already be heard. A plastic automotive engine has been built, giving better fuel efficiency, and on the horizon are lightweight plastic batteries, fuel cells and paper-thin arrays of solar cells that can be pulled off a roll.

Even the simple toothpaste tube is no longer so simple. Once made of lead, it is now composed of nine layers of plastics and other materials that, among other handy qualities, refuse to break open and ooze toothpaste even after repeated folding. Further signs of the revolution are snack bags and cooking pouches that are impossible to puncture except with a sharp knife or scissors.

Industry experts expect the pace of the shake-up to quicken. "When you look at costs of production, aluminum is at the top, glass is in the middle, and plastic is right at the bottom," said Dr. Laszlo Kozis, chairman of the Composite Container Corp. in Medford, Massachusetts. "In five years, you'll hardly be able to find glass or metal in the supermarket."

The age of superplastics has its origins in the last decade or so and is largely a result of fundamental insights into the nature of matter, most especially the electronic and physical properties of monomers, which are small groups of molecules that can be linked into long chains known as polymers. (The word "plastic" usually refers to a mixture of one or more polymers with other materials that make the mixture soft enough to mold into useful products.)

In 1977, scientists probing the secrets of electroconductive salts discovered that a plastic known as polyacetylene, usually an electrical insulator, would suddenly conduct electricity when treated with a vapor of bromine or iodine. That discovery, made by Dr. Alan G. MacDiarmid and associates at the University of Pennsylvania, touched off research worldwide.

Metals conduct electricity because they unleash and transfer their electrons — tiny subatomic

particles that carry what had long been considered an indivisible unit of nature, the negative electric charge. But physicists believe that conductivity in plastics may well be evidence of a fractional charge. Dr. Robert Schrieffer, a Nobel laureate at the University of California at Santa Barbara, has described the work on conductive plastics as "one of the hottest areas in modern physics."

Dr. David Nairn, a chemist at the University of Pennsylvania who works with Dr. MacDiarmid, said the fabrication of lightweight fuel cells, batteries and solar cells was being vigorously pursued around the world. "You could literally cover the roof of a home with plastic solar cells, rolling them out like Saran Wrap," he said in an interview.

Chemical insights have also given rise to a new class of superrough and heat-resistant plastics. Fifteen years ago, for instance, chemists at the Union Carbide Corp., drawing on new knowledge of how molecules interact, devised a way to hook a sulfur-based monomer into long chains. Known as polysulfones, these turned out to have a high resistance to acids, bases, water and heat.

The upshot was a new family of plastics. Udel, the brand name of a Union Carbide superplastic, can

withstand temperatures of 300 degrees Fahrenheit (149 degrees Celsius) and has a tensile strength of 10,000 pounds per square inch, as against 32,000 p.s.i. for brass. It easily fills in for glass, stainless steel and nickel. Udel is widely used in medical instruments and milking machines, both of which must be sterilized before use. It can also be found in hair dryers, popcorn poppers, egg cookers, digital watch cases, camera cases, pacemakers and astronauts' helmets.

Since the mid-1970s, even stronger (and more expensive) metal-like plastics have emerged that can take higher temperatures and stresses. Kevlar, five times stronger than steel, is widely used to make bulletproof vests. The toughest metal-like plastic yet created was recently announced by scientists at E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Known as Delsin ST, for super tough, it will, according to Du Pont officials, find its way into everything from automotive bearings and bicycle gears to typewriter parts and ski bindings.

Perhaps the epitome of super-toughness is the plastic automotive engine. Marty Holtzberg, a New Jersey inventor who is president of Polymotor Research, said his patented plastic engine, built under contract to Ford Motor Co., will be used for the first time this winter in

racing cars. "It's about half the weight of an all-metal engine," he said, "and much quieter." Moreover, because it is made of molded plastic, it needs less of the expensive machining so often used to shape metal parts. The next project for Polymotor, according to Mr. Holtzberg, is a plastic diesel engine for small airplanes and ultralights, an outgrowth of hang gliders.

A bevy of new techniques is shaping the new plastics into useful products. Perhaps the most remarkable is a process known as

"barrier coextrusion," in which different polymers, each with a unique quality, are bound together into a single sheet that performs multiple tasks such as blocking the passage of light, oxygen and flavor. An example is a potato chip bag, seemingly impervious to puncture. Its inner and outer layers block light, moisture and large chemicals, while a middle layer blocks the migration of molecules such as oxygen. The final two layers tie the whole thing together. High tensile strength is a byproduct of the five-layer sandwich.

A pioneer of coextrusion, the American Can Co. of Greenwich, Connecticut, says these products weigh less, work better and are cheaper than metal-foil counterparts. At first limited to films (such as the ones curled into toothpaste tubes), coextrusion has recently

been adapted by American Can to make bottles. Such a "squeezeable" plastic bottle is now used by Heinz for its tomato ketchup.

Coextrusion is also extending the shelf life of perishables. Containers of Capri Sun, for example, a widely distributed brand of fruit drink in a flexible plastic and metal package, are first sterilized by a blast of hot steam, then filled with fruit drink at a temperature of 195 degrees. After sealing, they have a shelf life of more than a year.

Steel-like plastic is easy to make — but expensive. Greater demand will drive down the price, a trend clearly at work in the automotive industry, especially in fuel-conscious Europe. The amount of plastic in the typical European car has risen to almost 7 percent by weight, some models having as much as 10 percent plastic.

A problem in all this is recycling. With cars, for example, about 70 percent of their weight (mostly metal) can be recycled — but not plastic parts, a problem currently under attack by chemists. "We're molding bumpers, gas tanks, and roofs," said Nicholas Pappas, Du Pont's vice president for polymer products. "Actual products are a couple years down the road, but one of the things we're going to bring to the party is the ability to recycle the plastic."

Credibility

is of additional troops to the stage, and 18,000 military troops in the Soviet forces in the Western

conclusions have been that the Soviet Union is not a threat to the West. The Soviet Union is not a threat to the West. The Soviet Union is not a threat to the West.

Defense Department officials at the Pentagon are preparing a report on the Soviet Union's military capabilities. The report will be made public as soon as possible.

predict when that will happen.

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mong Pilot

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S. Ambassador

o U.K. Defends

aid-Back Style

the U.S. ambassador to the U.K. has defended his style of aid. He said that the U.S. has been very helpful to the U.K. in many ways.

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Larvae That Eat Toads

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

WHILE walking at the edge of a shallow pond in Arizona, looking for beetles, four scientists discovered a strange case of role reversal.

One scientist noticed that many of the toads were partly submerged in the mud, only the head or parts of the bodies showing.

After a closer examination, the scientists, led by Thomas Eisner, a Cornell University biologist, realized that some of the toads were dead and others seemed to be struggling to escape from something dragging them down.

By scooping out and sifting handfuls of mud from around the captive toads, the scientists found an inch-long grublike insect larva almost as big as the toads themselves.

The researchers identified the larva as a horsety, *Tabanus punctiflorus*, and discovered that it was the carnivore they sought.

The finding is believed the first recorded case of the capture and killing of a toad by a fly larva. Among the many previously recorded cases of insects feeding on vertebrates, there are those of such aquatic insects as beetles preying on fish and mantises feeding on small rodents and birds.

The researchers found that the horsety larva would bury itself in the mud, its head and mandibles barely exposed, and lie in wait. When a young toad came by and rested directly overhead, the insect used its powerful jaws to seize the toad and within minutes, drag it part-way under the mud. It then apparently killed the toad by sucking out the blood and body fluids.

"We think this is a paradoxical finding because it represents a reversal of the usual toad-eats-fly paradigm," Mr. Eisner said in an interview. "But then, the paradigm might also prevail, because when the toads have grown larger they may well prey on the very flies which, as larvae, stalked their brothers and sisters."

In the magazine Science, Mr. Eisner and his colleagues, Dr. Daniel Aneshansley and Stephen Nowicki, both of Cornell, and Roger Jackson, a British naturalist, note that the fly larva's mandibles were sharply pointed and binged midway like the blade and handle of a jackknife.

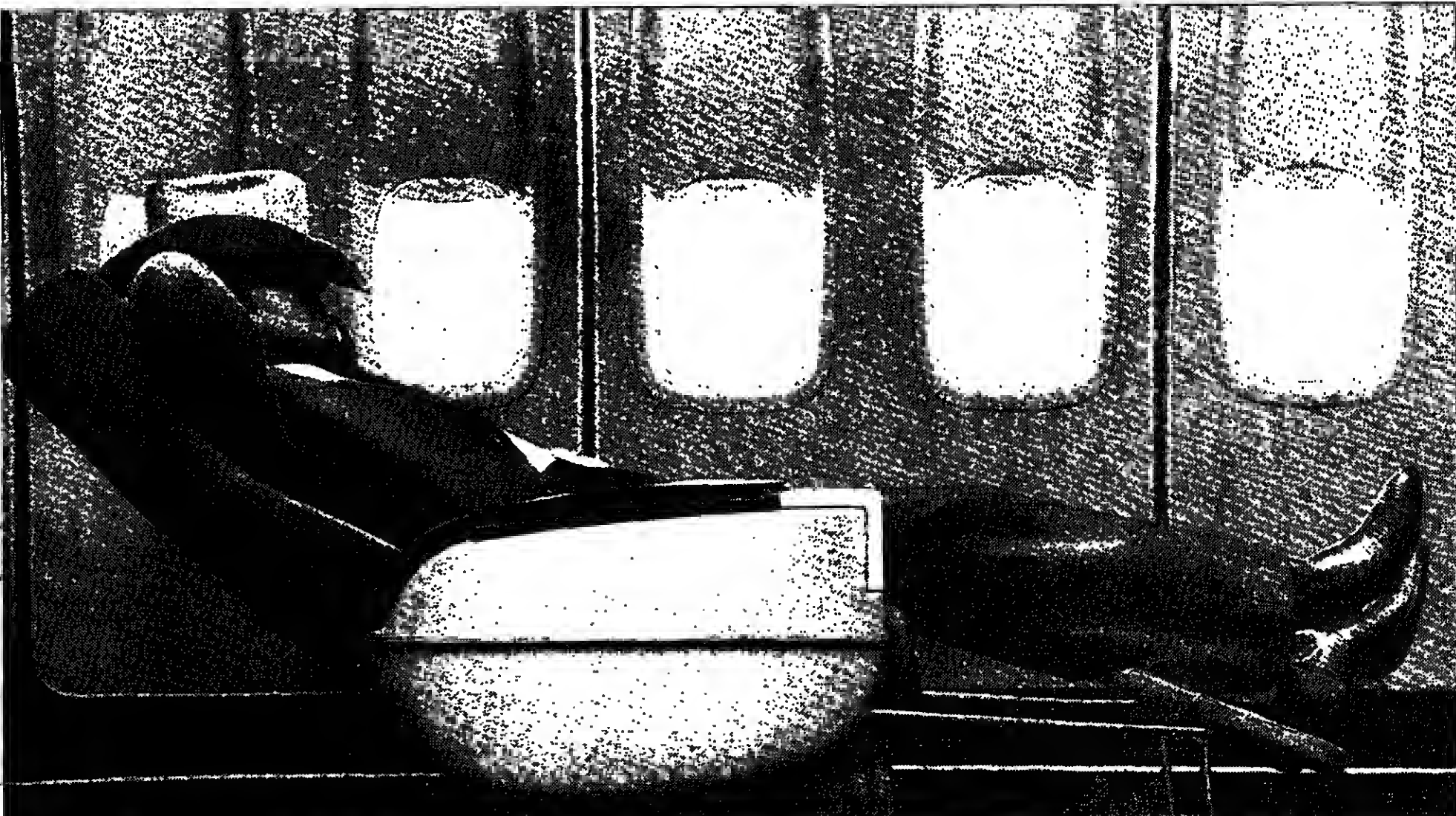
The mandibles work like grappling hooks from which the infant toad, once in their grasp, cannot kick itself free.

The spadefoot toad, *Scaphiopus multiplicatus*, is common to arid areas of the West or Southwest United States and is known for its ability to remain buried in desert sands in times of dryness as long as eight months without food. It returns to the surface with the arrival of the rains that enable it to find food and breed.

Brazil Plans to Save Monkeys

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Rio de Janeiro's Primate Center plans to train 15 golden lion tamarin monkeys raised in U.S. zoos to breed and survive in the jungle, scientists said. The monkeys, an endangered species, will be flown to Brazil from the National Zoo Monday and released after six months' training.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Pathetic Little War

A week has passed and most Americans seem strangely ambivalent about the Grenada trip. They feel simultaneously good and uneasy, finally discerning the administration's misstatements and misperceptions but nonetheless inclined to find value in the enterprise.

Some people still cling to the yarn that an invasion was needed to rescue a few hundred medical students, even as it turns out they were more frightened by the invasion than by anything they experienced before. The national ambivalence begins right there. Sitting in his smashed-up office, Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, the school's vice chancellor, said, "From the point of view of saving our students the invasion was unnecessary — though in political terms it was a very good thing."

How so? When President Reagan launched the invasion, he cited the "urgent request" of nearby islanders who feared that Grenada's "leftist thugs" would begin terrorizing the neighborhood. But whatever their alarm, their request was plainly encouraged, if not indeed written, in Washington.

Restoring democracy in Grenada sounds like a better mission still. But why only in Grenada? Why not also in Haiti, or Chile?

So what was eating Washington? As the president finally conceded, it was all those Cubans in Grenada, building a suspect airfield, perhaps to "export terror." But where was the evidence to support that justification? In fact, there was more ignorance than evidence. Our troops carried tourist maps of the island; they were pathetically underinformed. If the arms they now are uncertain about were to be more than Grenadians could ever need, no such evidence was available when they stormed ashore.

What, in any case, could Cubans have done from Grenada that they cannot do better from Cuba? Physically, little more than complicate the tasks of American intelligence.

It was psychologically that the Cubans got

to us, exposing a deep-down sense of American inadequacy and weakness. Would not the "loss" of even tiny Grenada make the Communies look stronger and again expose democrats as feeble and timid? Would it not prove that a few radicals can snatch a society from under Uncle Sam's nose, and with Cuba's help put themselves beyond his reach? Would not the world conclude that they are the wave of the future? For once, let's show 'em.

After all is said and done, the real inspiration and justification for the Grenada invasion lies in those false feelings of impotence — fanned by years of deceptive politicking about American retreats, defeats and even nuclear inferiority. And the inevitable corollary of impotence is envy: envy of the Russians' presumed advantage in operating freely across frontiers, exploiting the openness of democracy without a Congress or press or public to restrain them. It may be too late to invade Cuba, or Nicaragua, but Grenada will reverse the tide: two can play at this game.

The President's Feelgood who prescribes such heady pills can momentarily get away with all kinds of diagnoses. It has not yet sunk in that the Grenada high will wear off and leave the world essentially unchanged. Indeed, the world will be unimpressed with such a fly-swat "victory" — if not, worse, disillusioned about the maturity with which Americans manage their enormous power.

As Soviet history shows, the worst thing about a national inferiority complex is that it induces conduct that really is inferior. Delusion, deception, secrecy and lawlessness are not the American game — not just because Americans preach a superior code but because they actually live by it. Sooner or later we will tell ourselves and the world the truth about Grenada. Having made a pathetic little war because we felt bad will not, finally, make us feel better.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Going to Bed Hungry

According to an article published by the Heritage Foundation, hungry people in America have only themselves to blame. Food aid programs do not work, says the author, James Bovard, because many families "fail to budget properly." He suggests that, rather than food stamps, "vitamin pills and soup kitchens" might be more suitable forms of aid.

Of course, having 34 million poor people line up every day for ration might prove to be something of a logistical problem. At the very least, the queues would impede downtown traffic. The long lines might also send the average commuter home with the uncomfortable feeling that all is not well in the land of plenty. Nor will a return to subsistence farming — Mr. Bovard blames agricultural mechanization, induced by the minimum wage, for much of the poverty problem — commend itself to many as a desirable course for U.S. economic and social development.

Still, it is worth inquiring whether, despite federal food programs, some Americans go to bed hungry. One piece of evidence is that lines at soup kitchens and other emergency food centers are long and growing. Many studies, including one by the General Accounting Office, attest to that fact. But, the Agriculture Department responds, the people waiting patiently for food handouts are not necessarily "in need." They might just be passing the time.

Representative Leon Panetta's nutrition subcommittee recently heard testimony relevant to this point. A survey conducted last summer in New York state found that most people showing up at emergency centers, health clinics and government offices are consuming far fewer calories than recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. Note that we are not talking about vitamins, proteins and minerals — just basic energy-producing calories.

The medical students who conducted this scientifically designed survey also found that, contrary to Mr. Bovard's surmise, emergency food program clients are not fruttering away their cash on essentials. Those sampled reported spending almost 70 percent of their money on food. The problem is that many people simply do not have enough money to supplement food stamps, as the law assumes they will, let alone cover other basic needs.

President Reagan wrote in a recent memo that "if even one American child is forced to go to bed hungry at night... that is a national tragedy." Well, nearly 20 percent of the parents surveyed said they sometimes send their children to bed hungry. The president might keep that in mind when he reviews the new plans for food stamp cuts that his Agriculture Department is now preparing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Grenada's Democratic Future

The events leading to the foreign intervention are still not entirely clear, but it is certain that Sir Paul Soong, the representative of the British Crown, played a central part in mobilizing outside help against the Grenadian coup leader, General Hudson Austin, in response to alarms by governments of several Caribbean states. The same decision Prime Minister Thatcher can take to leave the matter of free and fair elections — and the question of a peace force to police Grenada until then — to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

— The Hinduistan Times (New Delhi)

A Draft and War After '84?

President Reagan will try to reinstitute the draft in early 1985. By then the U.S. military will simply need more bodies than it has to implement new policies mandated by the Reagan administration's view of the world.

After November 1984, Mr. Reagan, re-elected or retiring, will try to orchestrate a new military buildup. That buildup will include a draft, because paying an all-volunteer army would be too expensive, even if enough men were willing to volunteer.

Andropov's Punishing Pace

President Andropov has recently canceled several public engagements because of ill health. The punishing pace he set himself when he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev has not slowed, and whether he survives the past 12 months or looks to the future he can have little reason for satisfaction. If it is to continue with its arms buildup, the Soviet Union must improve its economic performance. To succeed in extricating the Soviet Union from its growing difficulties, [Mr. Andropov] needs time and energy, but he seems to be running short of both.

— The Times (London)

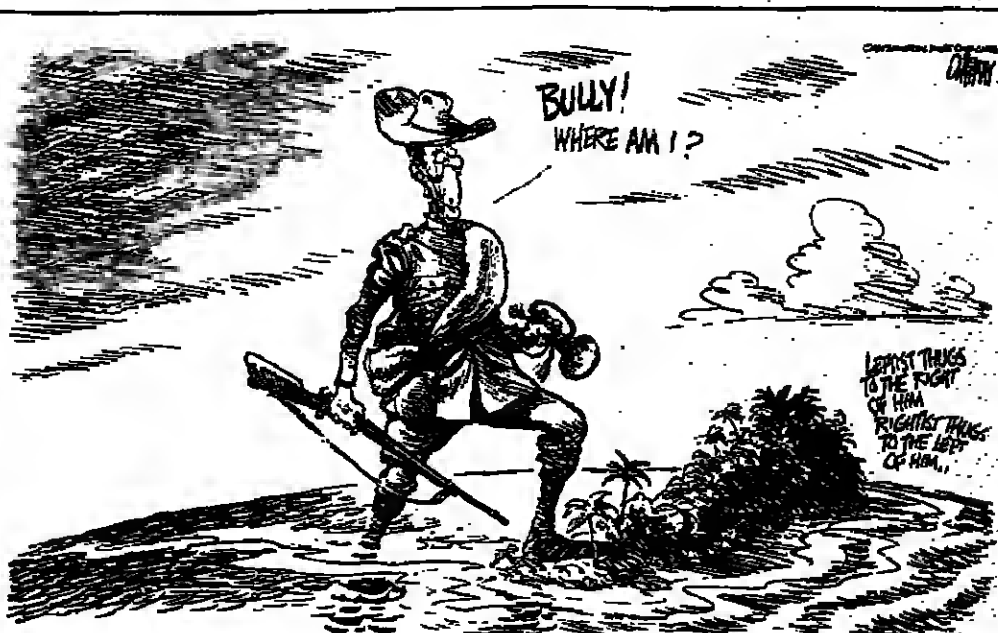
FROM OUR NOV. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Balzacian Line of Defense

PARIS — There is a quaint old house and mossy old garden in the Rue Raynouard which is to become a new literary shrine. The Society of the House of Balzac has recently opened as a museum the house where Balzac lived from 1842 to 1848. No. 47 Rue Raynouard is associated with Balzac's most tempestuous and embittered period, and it is related that the house was chosen by the novelist with particular regard for its adaptability to his necessities — not so much because the rent was low as because it was perfectly situated and constructed for defense against the army of creditors who pursued him in those days. It was at No. 66 Rue Raynouard, the French say, that Benjamin Franklin made his first experiments with the lightning rod.

1933: U.S. Ships Held at Chungking

SHANGHAI — Two American steamers belonging to the American-owned Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company have been detained at Chungking by the local Chinese military on refusal to transport Chinese troops down river to Wanshsien, which is threatened by Communist forces. Admiral Frank Brooks Upham, chief of the United States Asiatic Squadron, and also the American minister Nelson T. Johnson, had warned the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company against Chinese troop transportation, which is contrary to American policy in China. Wanshsien, which the Reds are now threatening, is strategically of the utmost importance to Szechwan's export trade. An American gunboat is standing by upstream from Chungking, awaiting developments.



The Lid Couldn't Be Kept on Grenada

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You always know that presidents and reporters here are in trouble when they start to blame and fuss with one another about their anxieties. Nothing hurts them both more than the truth.

Their latest conflict was over the invasion of Grenada. Reporters and television cameras were kept out in the reasonable belief that if the American people knew and saw what gunships do in such an invasion, they might not approve.

Also, the Justice Department, or some parts of it, have been arguing for an anti-leaf law, under which government officials would be subjected to random lie-detector tests and official censorship of whatever they might say or write for the rest of their lives.

There are safeguards against such nonsense, none of them because reporters are popular. The United States is a very glib country. Nobody can make its people shut up, or interfere with their freedom, no matter how awkward or dangerous.

This is a practical problem. If the White House conceals its invasion of Grenada and deceives even its own press officers in order to coo the reporters, at least one of them will resign and spill the beans.

When the Marines come back from Grenada, some of them will tell that they were wounded by the accidental machine-gun fire of their own buddies and tell the sad story of how a civilian mental hospital was bombed.

There is no way to suppress the truth over a long time in a democracy. The country editors in the small towns talk to the mothers and fathers of the dead and wounded, and the facts emerge.

There are other reasons why a

policy of concealment fails. The world is too much mixed up now to suppress the truth. When more than 200 U.S. Marines are murdered in Lebanon, he said, give them planes and let them see for themselves.

When he was asked about intimating his own officials with random lie-detector tests and insisting that they submit to censorship on their speeches and writings, he did not deny it, but obviously had never heard of or even thought about it.

This is not all that new. All recent presidents have wanted to put all their good deeds on the record and on television, and have insisted on discussing their blunders on "background," meaning they could not be identified or quoted, or "off the record," meaning that nothing they said could be reported.

Mr. Reagan is a genius at reading speeches about the glory of Grenada and the tragedy of the Marines in Lebanon. He just does not want to be questioned about it in news conferences, which he holds every few months and stutters through with his mystifying clarifications.

But in a funny way, the old democratic fog works. As Winston Churchill said, it is the worst of all political systems except all those other systems. It was probably inevitable that Mr. Reagan, with all his troubles, would begin to blame the press, and that the press would begin to insist that Mr. Reagan would prove "nice guys finish last."

We will see about that when all this is debated in the coming presidential election, but meanwhile, why worry? There are safeguards here that no president and no presidential candidates can overcome.

The New York Times

The Prospects of a Syrian-Israeli War

By Joyce R. Starr

WASHINGTON — Events in Lebanon appear to be leading toward a scenario that few people are willing to talk about — war between Syria and Israel — a war that not only would call on the military resources of the United States but also could evolve into a Middle East conflict with terrible consequences.

Those in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere who point to the tragic loss of more than 200 Marines as ample proof that the United States had no business being in Lebanon fail to understand the strategic dimensions of the problem. The fact is that there is no longer any option. If the United States should decide to withdraw its forces, it would affect not only Lebanon but also the entire structure of the Western defense system in the Middle East.

The comfortable notion that a divided or partitioned Lebanon, left to its own devices, is more satisfactory than continued attacks on American soldiers misses the point.

Partitioned by whom? Does anyone seriously believe that the Israelis, already experiencing economic crisis, can continue indefinitely to hold southern Lebanon, at a cost of \$1 million a day? Or that they can effectively exert political control for the remainder of this decade (let alone this century) over 750,000 Shia Moslems living in the south — a population that is daily more vulnerable to pro-Khormi influences? What we really mean when we talk about partition is a state controlled by Syria, which is allied with the Soviet Union.

But why should this situation necessarily bring about a war between Syria and Israel? The argument that Syria — finally reassured that Lebanon has returned to its sphere of influence — will be willing to temper its winning political drive into Lebanon, and arrive at a modus vivendi with Israel, has all the markings of misplaced American optimism. The question is not what the Syrians have to gain by engaging the Israelis in battle but what they would lose.

No doubt Syria would again suffer heavy losses, particularly in the air. But its military capabilities should be sufficient to allow it to do battle with Israel for a number of weeks. As the Israelis learned during their 1982 Lebanon campaign, Syrian perfor-

mance on the ground (especially that of the new commando units) exceeded expectations.

Assistance by the Russians is also not likely to be a problem. For all practical purposes they have made up for Syria's losses in the 1982 campaign. Syria recently acquired Soviet SS-21 mobile missiles, and nearly 7,000 Soviet technicians are manning Syrian SAM-5s.

Indeed, regardless of Syrian losses in future combat, President Hafiz al-Assad stands to prove once again that he is the only Arab leader willing to continue the struggle against Israel. Or would the Egyptians and Jordanians feel compelled to join Syria? Certainly we cannot dissuade them by underestimating the extent of future dangers. Nor can we comfort ourselves with the thin explanation (as we did after the April bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut) that a virtual act of war against American forces is a disconnected event, stage-managed by a splinter group of Khormiites.

Having failed repeatedly to acknowledge the dimensions of the conflict in Lebanon (and the depth of Mr. Assad's determination and skill in pursuing Syrian objectives), the United States now has a much more

difficult and awesome task before it than it faced when the Marines first were sent to Beirut.

Vietnam is nearly a decade behind us. But time is running out for the American public to recognize that it is the middle of our national character that is being tested in Lebanon. A weak or accommodating response, whether six weeks or six months hence, is a further invitation to disaster in the Middle East.

The writer, the representative in the Middle East for Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Myths That Distort the First World's View of Third World Debt

By Elio Gaspari

SAO PAULO — The foreign debt crisis of the developing countries is the Vietnam of the international financial system.

Both the debt crisis and the Vietnam War arose from the same basic error: a belief that it is possible to change the course of developing countries' history with a little help from developed friends — even if this change of course is not exactly what the people in those countries want.

Since the early 1950s, the developed world has believed in a set of myths that supposedly can help regenerate countries. First is faith in miraculous economic indexes. Brazil, Argentina and India learned fast to produce tons of statistics every year — some with rosy figures, others with very fine print — to fit any need.

In the 1970s, encouraged by the performance of Brazil's average growth rate, 10 percent a year, the banking community gave it several loans.

Since the growth of a gross national product is a kind of bible to believers of the pan-financial religion, it would have been in poor taste to remind the lending banks that at that very time São Paulo, a megapopolis thriving on a meager GNP, was plagued by a meaningless optimism.

Why shed doubts on the optimistic figures, and why shed light on darker curves — like the infant-mortality rate, which, at that time, reached record heights — if it was widely believed that children could be saved from death by a miracle of the GNP?

A second myth is that analogies between countries work. Consider the theory of the economic takeoff in developing countries. It holds that if you have a sound capital accumula-

tion, plus solid GNP growth, takeoff inevitably will occur. It sounds nice but does not always work that way. Brazil accumulated capital, boosted an impressive GNP, but, instead of the economy taking off, the country developed a \$90-billion foreign debt.

The banking community believed in another myth — that an enlightened native elite might solve most problems. According to that fantasy, all would be simpler in developing countries if, instead of political disputes and elections, there were more governments with a team of the best and toughest in command, acting freely to bring about progress.

The international order based on the flow of money to governments ruled by military officers with medals and civilian technocrats with doctorates — and committed basically to GNP growth — failed. It collapsed for the same reason that the Vietnam venture did: the association (through sophisticated disguise) with dictatorial regimes. Strong regimes, it was believed, were a good remedy for the indolent people of the Third World.

In the end, the dictators harmed not only the countries themselves but also the bankers who gave them loans. Instead of producing economic stability, they created social instability and a global foreign debt of \$300 billion.

Over the last decade, the American public has not perceived the scope of capital because of its excellence and refreshingly conservative viewpoint.

Mr. Pfaff describes us as "the new newspaper sponsored by the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon." The newspaper is, in fact, funded by businesses which are, in turn, associated with that church. Churches and their agencies in this country are shielded against government intrusion of all sorts by the First Amendment. Businesses which support this very peculiar newspaper.

Furthermore, this newspaper operates with a greater degree of independence and autonomy from its owners than does any corporately owned newspaper we are familiar with in

an important political phenomenon in Latin America: Brazil's gradual political democratization. It is understandable that the United States worries about what is happening in Central America, but if one considers that El Salvador's gross national product is smaller than the deficit in Brazil's social security program, one may wonder whether the scope of what is happening in Brazil is not being understated.

Today, Brazil is called the "world's biggest debtor." Not long ago, the "Brazilian miracle" was being praised. Soon, Brazil may be singled out as the "biggest deficit in financial history." Those superlatives mean little. What matters in Brazil is

Change Under Andropov: The Earmarks of a Purge

By Leopold Unger

RUSSELLS — Slowly and discreetly, Yuri V. Andropov is doing away with much of the government, political and diplomatic personnel he inherited from Leonid Brezhnev.

Despite his own fragile health, Mr. Andropov has managed to remove what Western observers estimate to be 10 percent of the mid-level officials of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. At the same time, nearly 100 top-level officials in Moscow have lost their jobs.

Mr. Brezhnev, during his 18 years in power, gave the Nomenklatura a feeling of security in their jobs, almost a sense of hereditary privilege. But under Mr. Andropov there is a climate of uncertainty. He has tripled the rate of "retirements." Government ministers have been dismissed or demoted, while regional party committees — panels just below the level of the Central Committee — have been criticized openly for "ideological insufficiency."

Mr. Andropov took up Mr. Brezhnev's mantle vowing reforms but no purges. Now, much evidence points to the opposite. True, some reforms have been or will be undertaken. The most important of these has been scheduled for Jan. 1 and will involve five ministers. It is expected to improve government management and worker productivity.

This is reminiscent of reform proposals announced in 1965 and 1979. Now, as then, the risk is great of seeing the reform effectively sabotaged by the nation's bureaucracy, which remains bulky, conservative and largely corrupt.

This may explain Mr. Andropov's approach. With the aid of the KGB — the only institution in which he has full confidence, since his own appointees hold the organization's key posts — Mr. Andropov has launched a purge before approaching his campaign of reforms.

Logically, the purge began with the all-powerful Central Committee and with the Interior Ministry, which controls the police.

Two of his first decisions are particularly significant. The first was to reduce the power of Konstantin Chernenko, his old rival and long a close friend of Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Chernenko, who had been considered the regime's No. 2 man, has been "relocated" from his responsibilities as head of the General Department of the Central Committee.

The other major move was to name General Vitaly Fedorchuk, who succeeded him as KGB director, to be minister of the interior.

The reason for this twin operation has become clear. In the last 11

months, six powerful heads of departments at the Central Committee — including the chief of the propaganda department — have been removed. Six deputy ministers of the interior were fired or have lost their powers. One of them, General Yuri Churbanov, Mr. Brezhnev's son-in-law, was sent off to Minsk.

The removal last December of General Nikolai Shchoklov, a confidant of Mr. Brezhnev, seemed to have started the purge, according to information from "reliable sources," which means the KGB. In June, General Shchoklov was expelled from the Central Committee during a meeting and arrested as he left, apparently on Mr. Andropov's orders. He has been under house arrest ever since, but not in his apartment where investigators reportedly have found a "treasure trove" that included an impressive amount of jewelry. His wife is said to have committed suicide and he now awaits trial. The same "reliable sources" say the general will be tried on charges of corruption "with aggravating circumstances."

Although it is extremely unlikely that a member of the ruling class will be put to death, the fact that rumors about the possibility of such punishment are being spread is revealing of the atmosphere in Moscow. It is all the more significant because Mr. Andropov has chosen this moment to be known that he is planning two parallel campaigns: that seem to be pointed toward a purge of the country's political administration.

The first is the scheduled election announced by the Politburo of the panels that now run the 400,000 Communist Party cells in the Soviet Union. The second operation is the "exchange" of union cards for about 130 million members of Soviet labor unions. This is an unusual move that has taken place only three times in Soviet history, and not since 1961.

The people have been asked to lend a hand in this cleanup. The 500,000 citizens of Krasnodar, a city south of Moscow where the crime rate is particularly high, have received "autumn" or "information" cards, which they must return to the authorities after having filled them out. They are asked to list the names of persons they believe guilty of any of 12 categories of crime. They need not reveal their own identity.

According to information received in the West, similar cards were distributed two years ago by the KGB in Kiev. The KGB director there at the time was Vitaly Fedorchuk — who since has gone far.

International Herald Tribune



difficult and awesome task before it than it faced when the Marines first were sent to Beirut.

Vietnam is nearly a decade behind us. But time is running out for the American public to recognize that it is the middle of our national character that is being tested in Lebanon. A weak or accommodating response, whether six weeks or six months hence, is a further invitation to disaster in the Middle East.

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The writer is deputy director of the newspaper's São Paulo. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Moon and the Times

Regarding "America's Strident New Voice" (HT, Sept. 2) by William Pfaff.

Mr. Pfaff's leftist treachery over what he claims is the "politicization" of the "wireless" file, sent out from Washington to U.S. embassies and missions around the world, neither surprises nor distresses me.

Mr. Pfaff feels despicable to discover that we occupy a permanent place in the dispatches of the wireless file. If he were closer in touch with reality in Washington, he would discover that this newspaper has become, in its 18 months of existence, a formidable force in the affairs of the nation's

capital because of its excellence and refreshingly conservative viewpoint.

Mr. Pfaff describes us as "the new newspaper sponsored by the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon." The newspaper is, in fact, funded by businesses which are, in turn, associated with that church. Churches and their agencies in this country are shielded against government intrusion of all sorts by the First Amendment. Businesses which support this very peculiar newspaper.

Furthermore, this newspaper operates with a greater degree of independence and autonomy from its owners than does any corporately owned newspaper we are familiar with in

this or any other country — and that includes France. Thus, to snarl, as Mr. Pfaff does, about "the support of the Moonies cult," is not only gratuitous, but it is an egregious error.

JAMES R. WHELAN, Editor and publisher, The Washington Times.

Turning to Israel

Regarding "U.S. Should Not Oversee Lebanon's Unraveling" (HT, Oct. 7) by Joseph Kraft.

In view of Syrian design, Mr. Kraft is pessimistic about the stability of an independent Lebanon. He therefore believes that it is "now a preoccupation of balance in the Middle East" for the

Israelis to administer Mr. Assad's other bloody nose.

Israel will embark on the protracted course only if her vital interests are being imperiled. Yet it is remarkable that the Jewish state is once again considered a convenient vehicle to do the dirty work for the West, i.e., to destroy and neutralize huge quantities of Soviet weaponry.

ANDRÉS MEYER, Bern, Switzerland.

Davidson Nicol, author of "Employing the United Nations" (HT, April 16-17), is no longer executive director of the UN Institute for Training and Research. He is a special fellow in its division of research.

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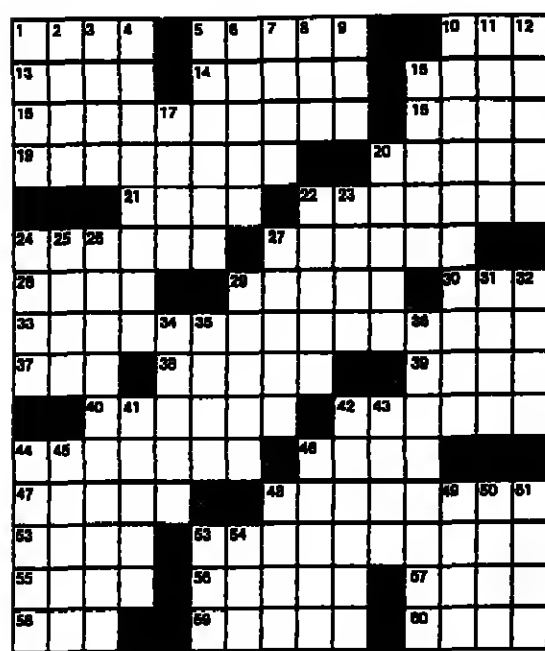
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Worlds	349	11 1/8	10 3/4	11 1/8	+3/8
Comcast	325	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/2	+1 1/2
Griffis & Pelle's	249	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	+1/8
Corning	222	33	32	33	0
Veritas	177	27 1/2	26	27 1/2	+1/2
Reser's	161	21	19 1/2	20 1/4	+1/2
Endura	147	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/2	+1/2
TIE & PIMCO	137	30 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/4	+1 1/2
	102	24	23	24	+1 1/2

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City	State	Year	Population	Area	Population Density	Population per Square Mile
Albany	N.Y.	1900	19,000	10.0	1,900	190
Albany	N.Y.	1910	21,000	10.0	2,100	210
Albany	N.Y.	1920	23,000	10.0	2,300	230
Albany	N.Y.	1930	25,000	10.0	2,500	250
Albany	N.Y.	1940	27,000	10.0	2,700	270
Albany	N.Y.	1950	29,000	10.0	2,900	290
Albany	N.Y.	1960	31,000	10.0	3,100	310
Albany	N.Y.	1970	33,000	10.0	3,300	330
Albany	N.Y.	1980	35,000	10.0	3,500	350
Albany	N.Y.	1990	37,000	10.0	3,700	370
Albany	N.Y.	2000	39,000	10.0	3,900	390
Albany	N.Y.	2010	41,000	10.0	4,100	410
Albany	N.Y.	2020	43,000	10.0	4,300	430
Albany	N.Y.	2030	45,000	10.0	4,500	450
Albany	N.Y.	2040	47,000	10.0	4,700	470
Albany	N.Y.	2050	49,000	10.0	4,900	490
Albany	N.Y.	2060	51,000	10.0	5,100	510
Albany	N.Y.	2070	53,000	10.0	5,300	530
Albany	N.Y.	2080	55,000	10.0	5,500	550
Albany	N.Y.	2090	57,000	10.0	5,700	570
Albany	N.Y.	2100	59,000	10.0	5,900	590
Albany	N.Y.	2110	61,000	10.0	6,100	610
Albany	N.Y.	2120	63,000	10.0	6,300	630
Albany	N.Y.	2130	65,000	10.0	6,500	650
Albany	N.Y.	2140	67,000	10.0	6,700	670
Albany	N.Y.	2150	69,000	10.0	6,900	690
Albany	N.Y.	2160	71,000	10.0	7,100	710
Albany	N.Y.	2170	73,000	10.0	7,300	730
Albany	N.Y.	2180	75,000	10.0	7,500	750
Albany	N.Y.	2190	77,000	10.0	7,700	770
Albany	N.Y.	2200	79,000	10.0	7,900	790
Albany	N.Y.	2210	81,000	10.0	8,100	810
Albany	N.Y.	2220	83,000	10.0	8,300	830
Albany	N.Y.	2230	85,000	10.0	8,500	850
Albany	N.Y.	2240	87,000	10.0	8,700	870
Albany	N.Y.	2250	89,000	10.0	8,900	890
Albany	N.Y.	2260	91,000	10.0	9,100	910
Albany	N.Y.	2270	93,000	10.0	9,300	930
Albany	N.Y.	2280	95,000	10.0	9,500	950
Albany	N.Y.	2290	97,000	10.0	9,700	970
Albany	N.Y.	2300	99,000	10.0	9,900	990
Albany	N.Y.	2310	101,000	10.0	10,100	1,010
Albany	N.Y.	2320	103,000	10.0	10,300	1,030
Albany	N.Y.	2330	105,000	10.0	10,500	1,050
Albany	N.Y.	2340	107,000	10.0	10,700	1,070
Albany	N.Y.	2350	109,000	10.0	10,900	1,090
Albany	N.Y.	2360	111,000	10.0	11,100	1,110
Albany	N.Y.	2370	113,000	10.0	11,300	1,130
Albany	N.Y.	2380	115,000	10.0	11,500	1,150
Albany	N.Y.	2390	117,000	10.0	11,700	1,170
Albany	N.Y.	2400	119,000	10.0	11,900	1,190
Albany	N.Y.	2410	121,000	10.0	12,100	1,210
Albany	N.Y.	2420	123,000	10.0	12,300	1,230

(Continued on Page 10)

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14 U.S. inventor
15 Lisa's leader
16 Third Reich
17 Follow the leader
18 Certain hormones
19 Hooded killer
21 Rialto trophy
22 Rant and rave
24 Nearby
27 Hot-dog helper
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DOWN

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55 Fokien port
56 Fictional bell town
57 Alabaster
58 Yang's partner
59 Nappery
60 Circle of lisi
1 Noted U.S. pullitzer
2 Wood strip
3 Enjoy
4 Catch up with
5 "I must be cruel, only to Hamlet
6 Fal
7 Agents: Suffixes
8 Agave's cousin
9 Adana
10 Pei idea
11 Month in
12 Yucatan
13 Indian
15 Moroccan natives
17 Middy
20 Crease or fold
22 Mira's constellation
23 Astriling
24 U.S. Davis Cup captain
25 Native of Ger.
26 Increasingly dull state
27 Gave a cheer
28 Number in a tub
31 Fountain or Rose
32 Hebrew letter
34 Be a link
35 Register
36 Symphony
41 Common Market
42 Rose of
43 Killer: Suffix
44 Gold test
45 Elimelech's wife
46 Hap
48 Dillinger's nemesis
49 Same: Prefix
50 Now, to Ovid
51 Deck wood
53 Holbrook or Linden
54 Caucasian language

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DENNIS THE MENACE



AW, MOM... WHAT'S THE USE OF GOING TO SCHOOL? I CAN'T EVEN READ.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORFOL
REFAT
LAYGEL
FELBAF

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: HUMMO GILAND TALKER HICUP

Answer: The goal is an electric bulb because all he wanted was INS-A-LIGHT LUNCH.

Now arrange the coded letters to form the words in the puzzle.

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

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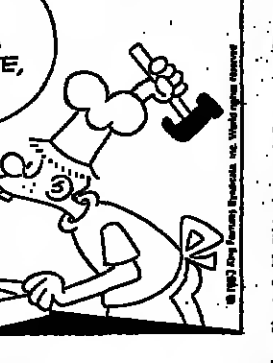
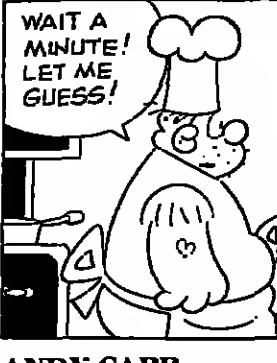
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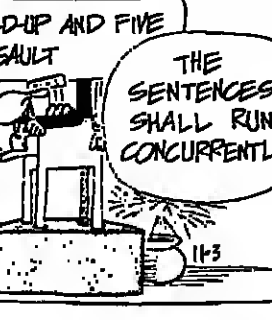
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



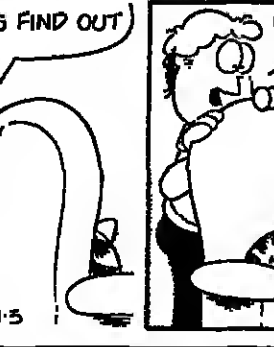
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE KINGDOM BY THE SEA: A Journey Around Great Britain

By Paul Theroux. 353 pp. \$16.95.
Houghton Mifflin, 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is an English dream of a warm summer evening on a branch-line train," writes the novelist and travel writer Paul Theroux in one of the many evocative passages in "The Kingdom by the Sea: A Journey Around Great Britain."

"Just that sentence," Theroux continues, "can make an English person over 40 fall silent with the memory of what has now become a golden fantasy of an idealized England: the comfortable dusty coaches rolling through the low woods; the sun gliding the green leaves and striking through the carriage windows; the breeze tickling the hot flowers in the fields; birdsong and the thump of the powerful locomotive; the pleasant creak of the wood paneling on the coach; the mingled smells of fresh grass and coal smoke; and the expectation of being met by someone very dear on the platform of a country station."

As a matter of fact, there are a lot of English dreams — dreams about England as well as dreams about the English. One of the many interesting points that Theroux makes during his journey concerns what makes England so hard to describe: "Much of it has been written about by great men, and the very mention of a place in a literary work tended to distort the place, for literature had the capacity to turn the plainest corner of England into a shrine."

So one of the challenges that confronted Theroux in writing about Britain was to penetrate the English dream and find the reality. Another was more practical — how to find a systematic route, for in "choosing a route, one was choosing a subject." And then a marvelous solution presented itself. He would travel around the entire coast clockwise, setting out from London to Margate; then proceeding south and west along the English Channel to Cornwall; then going north through Wales and Lancashire into Scotland, where he would catch the boat train to Ulster and more or less circle the borders of Northern Ireland (this was cheating a little, because there wasn't exactly a seacoast); then returning to Scotland and going north to Cape Wrath, east to Thurso, southeast to Aberdeen and then down the east coast of Scotland and England to complete his journey at Southend.

The route was orderly. It would show just every aspect of Britain. And it was not just gimmick, for, as he writes, "a country tended to seep to its coast; it was concentrated there, deposited against its beaches like the tide mark from the sea. People naturally gravitated to the coast, and they were fewer clothes there — it was normal on the coast to be semiclothed."

Still, it may sound monotonous to read about the three-month trip that Theroux final-

ly made in 1981 by rail, wheel, foot and in After all, a coast is a coast; there's the sea and the land and the people doing whatever the along a coast. Yet just as the author found "Every British beach is different and every has its own mood," a reader is continually surprised by what Theroux turns up along way.

He copies down amusing graffiti: "W ought to be hit about the head with the nix severity," he read at St. Ives Station. thumbnails every sort of unusual character encountered, from the female tramp in Liv pool who asked him to pull her heavy cart to bit, to a young man named Fuggle who to him that he'd once dyed his hair purple — "submerge, actually" — to draw attention the fact that "deep down... I just not fill other blocks."

He records all manner of amusing and revealing dialogues he overheard: Vitchett (on a train): "If you could change any feature of your body, what would you change?" Irby: "Me face." Vitchett: "Your 'ole face?" Irby: "Yeah. Me 'ole face." (One of Theroux's many clever devices is early on to announce his latest at guessing approximately what people's names are. So, for the remainder of the book, you never know whether the ones he uses are real or "guessed.")

The book is filled with history, insights, landscape, epiphanies, meditations, celebrations and laments. Along the coast of Dorset, Theroux keeps wondering at the number of old people sitting in their cars and staring out at sea. He then recalls a passage written by Elias Canetti on the symbolism of the sea, and decides that to the English and left is not only a comfort representing vigor and comfort. It was an end, too. Those people were looking in the direction of death. Reflecting on how badly managed and rundown were all the large hotels at which he stayed, he concludes that "the English were not naturally corporate people." They "do small things well and big things badly." That, in part, accounted for the country's decline.

This is the depressing aspect of reading "The Kingdom by the Sea." Almost everywhere Theroux went along the coast, he saw poverty, unemployment, retrenchment. The great branch railway system — the machine that had set down in the garden and left it to rot — "was shutting down. You could no longer 'get there from here.' England was reverting to its pre-industrial condition and the people seemed to lack the energy or will to do anything about it."

Reading "The Kingdom by the Sea" has many compensations. Both practical and inspirational. Theroux's evocation of northern Scotland is breathtaking. Following his entire route with a good atlas — the book's endpaper maps are unsatisfactory — is an ideal way to get much of Great Britain's geography straight in one's mind. But a reader isn't left with much desire to follow the author's route. On the whole, one prefers to go on dreaming the English dream.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tinscott

If a player takes a successful trick that lies in the face of the percentages, there are three possible explanations. Perhaps he does not know the percentages, or an opponent may be holding his cards in clear view, or there may be technical reasons for knowing that the normal play is due to fail.

In the third category is the diagrammed deal. North-South had the best of the bidding, for East-West could have made four spades easily. A convention that allowed West to show a black-two-suit would have paid off. Even as it was, East might have scraped up a bid of two spades over two hearts.

Against four hearts, West led the diamond eight. South won the diamond eight. South was in a dummy and after thinking matters over led the heart

queen and played the ace. When the king fell, he made 11 tricks for a satisfying score of 450.

This play was the product of sharp reasoning rather than sharp eyesight. West would no doubt have bid more in spades with a seven-card suit, so East could be assumed to have at least three.

South felt sure that West would have led an A-K combination if he had had one. East could be assumed to have, as a minimum, the two black kings. If, in addition, he held the heart king, he would surely have bid two spades.

Therefore, the heart finesse was due to fail, and there was no point in taking it. Of course, South did not really expect to drop the king, which was a bonus. He had in mind the need to clear trumps as quickly

as possible in order to limit the potential diamond ruffs. Notice that if East had bid two spades, he might have forced his opponents into five hearts. And that contract would probably have failed by two tricks, perhaps doubled, since the inference about the location of the heart king would not have been available.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West 1♠, North 2♥, South 3♥, East 4♥. West led the diamond eight.

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